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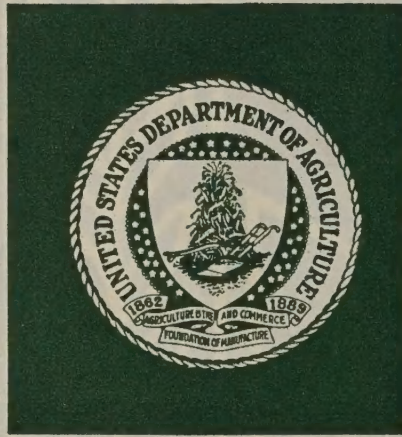
**COMMUNITIES
OF
TOMORROW**

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*For too many years too many
people have crowded
themselves into central cities--*



A Time for Action

For too many years too many people have crowded themselves into central cities—people attracted by the hope, often the illusion, of greater opportunity.

As a result, our metropolitan areas have more people and problems than they can cope with. All around us they are exploding with violence. At the same time, many villages, small towns, and their surrounding countryside are being drained of people and economic vigor.

This document outlines in broad terms the solution to this imbalance of people and opportunity: A new type of community, neither urban nor rural, but possessed with the highest values of both; a functional, multicounty Community of Tomorrow that blends the economic and cultural opportunities of affluent metropolitan life with the space and beauty of the countryside.

These Communities of Tomorrow will make possible in both city and countryside a quality of civilization that fully reflects man's aspirations and inventiveness. Rural improvement will make the urban improvement job easier.

We intend to help people build those communities. Our objective is to remove the scars of collision between man and his environment and to avert further collisions that will occur if we continue our present course.

I believe the American people will decide that the Communities of Tomorrow are worth the money, effort, and work their building will require.

Secretary of Agriculture

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Collision

When the United States took its first census in 1790, only 1 out of 20 Americans lived in an urban area.

Today 14 out of every 20 Americans live in urban centers—core cities and suburbia.

Seventy percent of our people are living on about 1 percent of our land.

If this trend is allowed to continue, 100 million more Americans will, by the year 2000, be stacked on top of the 140 million already in urban areas.

Is this what we want? Both our urban centers and small towns already are in trouble.

Our urban centers—core cities and urban sprawl—are:

- congested, noisy, and full of tension.
- surrounded by polluted air and polluted water.
- burdened with too many people on relief, many of whom moved in from the country, unskilled, uneducated, and unable to cope with city life.

They also are costly.

No one can put a price on human life or human dignity, but we can figure the cost of congestion in our cities.

When a New Yorker moves to the suburbs, he not only takes his paycheck and goes off the city's tax rolls, *he costs the city \$21,000 in capital outlay to provide facilities* so he can drive to and from work in the city every day.

In Washington, D.C., the cost for every added commuter auto is even higher—\$23,000.

Contrast this with the \$487,000 street department budget for an *entire year* in Fargo, N. Dak., a city of 50,000, for *all* its transportation facilities. Washington must spend that much to add only 21 commuter cars.

"A city can get too big simply because the cost of providing services increases all out of proportion to total population growth," reports Mayor Davis of Kansas City. "This becomes perfectly clear when put on a per capita basis, which is about \$120 a year in Kansas City. In a city twice this size, per capita costs would rise to more than \$200 a person."

But financial cost is only one factor in rural-urban imbalance. There is the effect of megalopolitan life on man himself.

Dr. René Dubos, a Nobel Prize biologist, says research indicates "some of the most profound effects of the environment created by urban and technicalized civilization may not be on the physical health, but on man's behavioral patterns and mental development."

The larger cities become the less people seem to communicate, and Dr. Dubos fears this "impersonal relationship of people in our cities is producing a gross impoverishment of individuals which could lead to the death of this civilization."

The towns and small cities of the countryside are in trouble too:

- rural America with about one-third of the Nation's population has nearly one-half of its poor housing and nearly one-half of its poverty.
- for years many of the brightest minds and most venturesome spirits in rural America have been drawn to the cities.
- for years, hundreds of thousands of small farmers, sharecroppers, and farmworkers—the people who supported town and small city businesses—have been leaving the countryside to seek rewards elsewhere.
- hundreds of small towns have become hollow shells haunted by boarded-up stores and large, half-empty homes occupied only by elderly citizens because the younger generations have fled to the cities.

Man has indeed collided with his environment.

The question is: Can we avoid the deepening catastrophe that faces our Nation if we fail to halt the flow of people from the countryside into huge central cities?

These cities will grow until they join together in seamless sprawls of steel and concrete canyons, shopping centers, and suburbs that stretch for hundreds of miles.

Experts say that by the year 2000, the largest of these sprawl cities will have a population of 60 to 70 million. Even in suburbia, people will have to "double up, like it or not." To cut costs for tomorrow's projected twice-as-big urban populations, the suburbs will have to grow up instead of out.

The Alternative

There is a better way to meet the needs of a growing population for living space.

We can revitalize the villages, towns, and cities of the countryside and build new towns and cities there.

We can reverse the flow of population to metropolitan centers, and in so doing, help big cities conquer the urban improvement job by easing the pressures exerted by a constantly expanding population.

We can use the countryside with all of its assets—space, beauty, outdoor recreation, moderate land and building costs, power, and underemployed people—as a site to expand industry and jobs.

We can use the countryside as a location for new research centers, colleges, and training schools.

We can use the countryside to meet the public demand for outdoor recreation, a demand which is expected to triple by the year 2000.

We can preserve in the countryside the maximum feasible number of family-type farms.

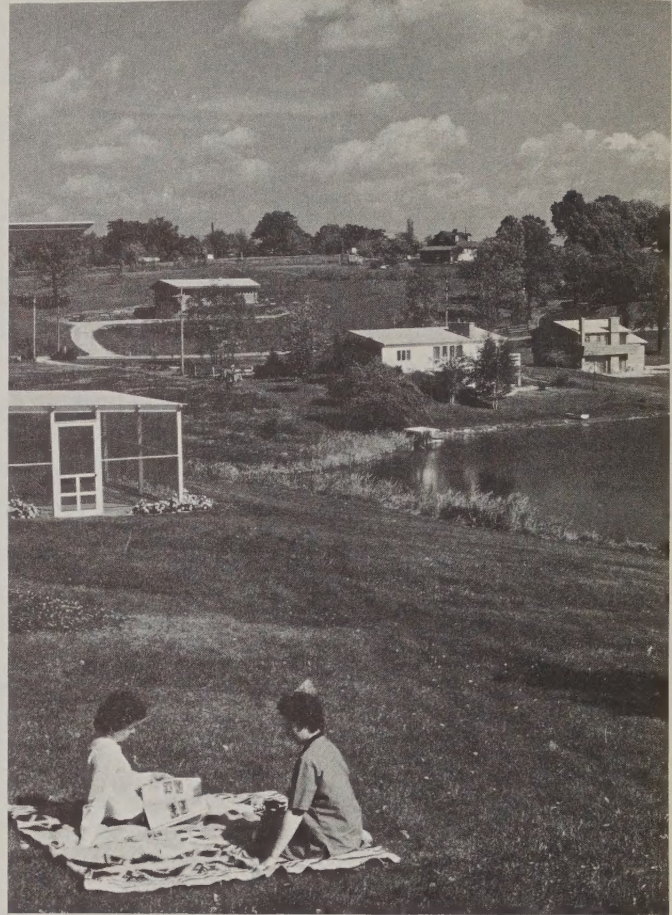
We can develop housing, community facilities, and jobs that will enable our towns, small cities and open countryside—when joined in functional, multicounty Communities of Tomorrow areas—to hold their young people and to provide living space for those Americans who would prefer to live, work, and play in, or close to, the great outdoors.

Much has been done, and more will be done, to make our large central cities more livable—partly by utilizing the opportunities of the surrounding countryside.

But these huge metropolitan centers will be hard pressed to absorb and provide for the growth of their own population.

Orderly and intelligent development of nonmetropolitan parts of this Nation can ease congestion and strife in our cities and give every person an opportunity to choose where he will work and raise his family.

That freedom of choice too often is unavailable today.





Communities of Tomorrow

Imagine, if you will, a time in the future when the American landscape is dotted with communities that include a blend of renewed small cities, new towns, and growing rural villages. Each is a cluster with its own jobs and industries, its own college or university, its own medical center, its own cultural, entertainment, and recreational centers, and with an agriculture fully sharing in the national prosperity.

Imagine hundreds of such communities that would make it possible for 300 million Americans to live in less congestion than 200 million live today—that would enable urban centers to become free of smog and blight, free of overcrowding, with ample parkland within easy reach of all.

A dream world? Not exactly. It is a world we can build, if we are willing to work for it.

These ideal communities *can in fact* be the Communities of Tomorrow.

What Will They Be Like?

The shape and nature of the Communities of Tomorrow will vary with the needs and desires of the people.

However, they will have certain basic characteristics.

First, the Community of Tomorrow will cover a much larger geographic area than today's community. It may extend over several counties. It will include a large or small city or two and a number of towns, villages, shopping centers, with open country in between. Together they will provide the economic, social, and cultural facilities for the area.

Second, the Community of Tomorrow will be natural in its geographic structure. Each of its components—villages, towns, cities, and counties—will be bound together by roads, rivers, and other physical and resource features that enable it to be a dynamic and fully functioning economic, social, and cultural unit.

Third, the Community of Tomorrow will offer a wide range of industrial jobs as well as a full range of employment in business, research, professional, and trade services. Other jobs will be available in government, in the field of public recreation, and in the arts. A wide variety of jobs will be filled by people simply providing services for other people.

How will all this differ from the troubled big cities of today?

Communities of Tomorrow will use space as an asset for a better life.

Rather than build ever larger, more impersonal cities, we will help people build communities where each individual can find a place, where each person can make a more important contribution to his community.

A National Effort

This effort to help the Nation and all its people enjoy the benefits of a vigorous and healthy countryside involves many Federal agencies.

President Johnson has directed the Secretary of Agriculture to work with other Federal departments to help them make their programs and services as readily available to people in town and country as they are to people in cities.

The Secretary of Agriculture is using USDA's Technical Action Panels in every nonmetropolitan county, in every multicounty district, and in every State to help people obtain whatever Federal and State services they need—to help them build Communities of Tomorrow.

Technical Action Panels are composed of USDA personnel stationed in field offices across the Nation, plus local officials of other Federal, State, and local agencies that offer programs useful to nonmetropolitan people, businesses, and governments.

Cooperative Federal-State Extension Service workers



provide educational and organizational leadership.

These Panels work with local and State governments, development organizations, and community leaders to help them identify the assistance they need for economic, social, and cultural growth.

In the meantime, the Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of the other Federal departments are directing research and conducting studies:

To determine the economic and social costs of big city congestion and rural decline—including determination of who pays these costs and comparing costs of permitting increased concentration of people and industry with the costs of designing and implementing new programs to build Communities of Tomorrow.

To determine, from the human standpoint, the desirable maximum size, population, and industrial concentration for one city.

To establish a dollar value for an environment that encourages man to develop his talents and thus enrich his civilization.

To determine the cost of providing public services to differing intensities and patterns of population concentration.

To propose steps the States, local governments, and the private sector can take to attract and encourage people to settle in the countryside, to create job opportunities, and to build “new towns” and “new cities” outside metropolitan areas where there is space to live.

The findings will help develop and strengthen rural/urban balance policies and programs.

How Will These Communities Come Into Being?

Many Federal and State programs are available to help plan and finance community development projects. But without dynamic local leadership there can be little progress.

An informed and aroused public is a “must” in building Communities of Tomorrow.

It takes private citizens, organized into development groups and working with the area’s municipal and county officials, to mount an effective community development effort.

Technical Action Panels are there to help—to work with the people, to help them organize, to survey their problems, to take stock of their resources, to formulate a plan of action and to carry it out. They also inform local leaders of all Federal and State programs they might use to develop proposed projects, and help them obtain whatever

Federal or State aid they need from any agency.

People already are organized and at work in hundreds of towns and counties throughout the Nation. Many new and expanded communities have been formed and are moving ahead.

In some areas comprehensive planning is being carried out on a multicounty basis. New factories are springing up in the midst of cottonfields and cornfields.

Multiuse plans for our water and forest resources are being formulated. Manpower training programs, community colleges, and vocational technical schools are appearing in rural areas.

USDA is financing the construction or improvement of 50,000 rural homes each year. Every year USDA helps more than 1,000 rural communities obtain modern water or waste-disposal systems.

A vast network of superhighways is providing easy access to large sections of rural America.

We are not mounting a new effort to strengthen rural America from a standstill position. In the past 6 years a concerted drive has been underway to create public programs that would restore some rural/urban balance and enable rural people to gain a fair share of the fruits of the Nation's overall remarkable progress.

A partial list of such measures includes the Food and Agriculture Acts of 1962 and 1965, the Rural Water Systems and Sanitation Act, the Housing and Urban Development Act, the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, and the Economic Opportunity Act.

There is a new spirit permeating rural America.

But the biggest steps in the revitalization of the countryside remain to be taken.

Bracing Up the Communities of Tomorrow

To support the development of Communities of Tomorrow the Department of Agriculture has established policies and methods to conduct programs in 12 supporting areas:

1. Planning

2. Farming and Ranching

3. Business and Industry

4. Community Facilities

5. Elimination of Poverty

6. Education and Job Training

7. Housing

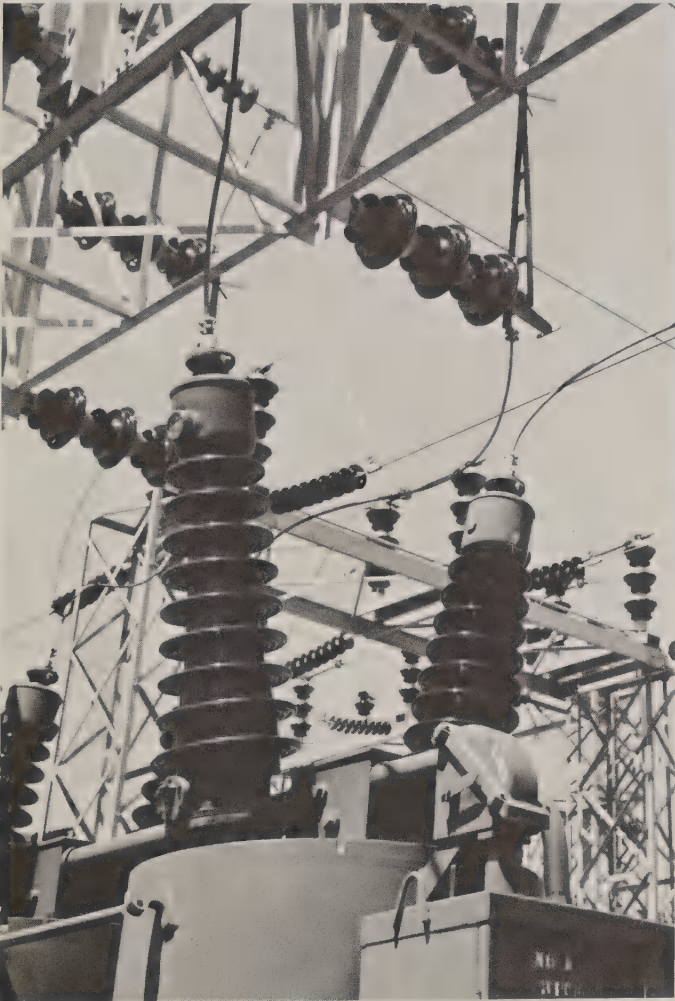
8. Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty

9. Natural Resource Conservation and Development

10. Health and Welfare

11. Food

12. Transportation



1. Planning

Sound multicounty planning is basic to the Communities of Tomorrow.

The development plan must be comprehensive. It must describe the area, its resources, its problems, its opportunities, the development objectives, the proposed projects to improve the area's economy and its social and cultural facilities and services, and the interrelationship between the various projects. It must take into consideration the needs of both skilled and unskilled people.

Lack of a comprehensive plan has frustrated the development of many towns.

When these towns applied for Federal or State aid, their applications often failed to spell out the full potential of the proposed project. This has caused delays and too often lingering death to many proposals.

When these towns tried to attract private industry, they often lost out because they had no comprehensive plan to develop needed public services nor to develop recreation that would make the town more attractive to industry executives and workers.

Many small towns found, however, they could fill the economic, social, and cultural needs of their people by pooling resources with neighboring towns, counties, and cities in a comprehensive development effort.

Multicounty planning will be the rule in Communities of Tomorrow.

Such planning, for maximum effectiveness, should be coordinated with a consistent and purposeful national land use policy.

In support of proper planning in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To help people organize and plan on a multicounty basis.

To encourage comprehensive multicounty planning among rural areas development groups.

To encourage and enable individual counties and municipalities within multicounty communities to participate fully in development of the broader community.

To give preference to project applications that are part of a locally developed, comprehensive, multicounty plan, and to encourage other Federal and State agencies to do likewise.

To encourage proper use of land and water resources in comprehensive planning and in implementation of zoning and other land use improvement measures.

To encourage economic planning that emphasizes human development as well as natural and economic resource development.

To make available to Community of Tomorrow planners USDA expertise in housing and in development of community facilities.

To provide applicable technical and professional assistance and basic data as they relate to the use of soil, water, woodland, and other natural resources.

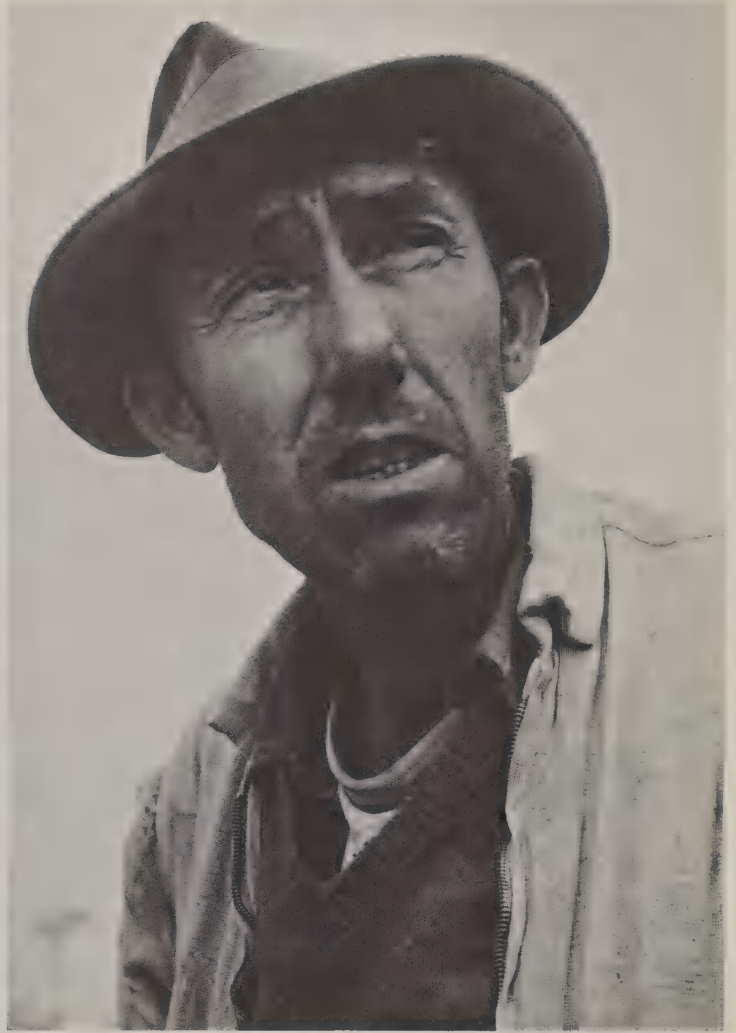
To provide a national land use policy that would provide guidelines for multicounty planning.

To encourage planning of communities in which homes are in close proximity to job opportunities, recreation areas, community centers, and schools.

To encourage planning of communities in which there is a place for people who are highly skilled and those who are relatively unskilled.

To help other Federal agencies extend their planning services into rural areas.





2. Farming and Ranching

In the Communities of Tomorrow a wide variety of farms will be needed.

With adequate income, commercial family farms and ranches will produce the bulk of the food and fiber.

Techniques and policies must be adopted to enable family farmers to continue to compete effectively in agriculture.

However, in addition to commercial family farms, we must develop opportunities for people who want to farm on a part-time or subsistence basis—for people who because of physical or other handicaps are limited to smaller operations, and for the elderly who wish to remain on their farms in a retired or semiretired state. There must be programs for low-income farmers, as well as new-era farm commodity programs to enhance the bargaining power of commercial family farms.

The farming system should be flexible enough to enable young farmers to get started and to remain in farming.

The programs that are oriented toward helping low-income farmers increase their incomes from farming must recognize this as a social problem more than an agricultural one and must be structured accordingly.

Included in such programs should be measures to provide needed resources and improved management skills, to permit adoption of new production techniques, and to develop marketing facilities.

When commercial farmers and ranchers hire workers, the workers and their families must receive adequate incomes.

Conservation and proper use must be made of all of the soil, water, forest, grassland, and wildlife resources on our farms.

In support of more attractive and varied farming opportunities in the Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To help direct the forces of change so that commercial farms and ranches of the future are owned and managed by the people who work them.

To help commercial family farmers and ranchers obtain the bargaining power they need to get a fair return for their investment and labor.

To maintain balance between supply and demand of farm commodities.

To provide the financial and technical help farmers need to become firmly established on the land and to adjust their farming operations.

To help—to the extent possible—to find farms for people who want to farm and who have farm skills or a farm background.

To work with low-income farmers to increase their farm incomes.

To help farm laborers acquire the rights and status of American labor.

To encourage measures that conserve our land, water, forests, grasslands, and wildlife.

To encourage part-time farming where farmers want to combine farm and off-farm employment.



3. *Business and Industry*

The major reason for the present rural/urban imbalance of people and opportunity is the relative availability of jobs in metropolitan centers—and the lack of jobs in smaller cities, towns, and the countryside.

Between 1945 and 1960, economic growth created more than 13.5 million jobs in the United States. But, in effect, all the net gain took place in large urban centers. New business and industrial jobs in towns and smaller cities were offset by rural job losses in agriculture, mining, and other resource-based industries. As the national demand for labor declines, rural counties experience the first and greatest decline.

However, a recent study indicates improvement in the rural job situation. In 1962, 1963, and 1964, when an average of 1.2 million new jobs a year were added to the national economy, the study shows that 800,000 jobs a year were created in large cities, or standard metropolitan statistical areas, and that 400,000 jobs a year were created in counties with no city as large as 50,000 population. Movement in the right direction has started.

These 400,000 new jobs a year are about two-thirds the number needed to stop the flow of people from countryside to city centers. To maintain this growth in jobs we need a rapidly expanding national economy.

Communities of Tomorrow must expand job opportunities fast enough to absorb the countryside's natural population growth and to provide jobs for those who would prefer to move from impacted city centers to less densely populated areas.

Jobs can be created by expanding industry, business, and agriculture; by developing health, education, and recreation facilities; by building new homes and community facilities; and by providing all the services demanded by a prosperous, progressive society.

Most jobs will be created by investor-owned private business. Other jobs will be generated by private rural cooperatives, which, in 1965, provided 193,000 jobs—a number that expands each year—outside our major cities. Federal and State Governments will also have job-generating responsibilities in rural areas.

The town, small city, and open countryside that will become Communities of Tomorrow already have much to offer businessmen: Plant sites that cost less to buy, less to build on; space for plant expansions; space to park; a stable and willing work force; and an opportunity to live within easy commuting distance of job and outdoor recreation areas.

In support of the economic development of Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To inform businessmen of the economic and personal benefits of locating new plants outside areas of congested traffic, impacted population, and high-cost commuting.

To encourage the development—including financial support where needed—of training programs and electric, telephone, transportation, housing, water, waste disposal, recreation, and cultural facilities. Facilities will encourage industries, businesses, services, and other job-creating enterprises to locate where there is space and need for them.

To develop public and private financial support for enterprises that will create jobs in Communities of Tomorrow.

To encourage incentive plans that will induce new business and industry to locate in Communities of Tomorrow.

To encourage and facilitate growth of new and existing rural cooperatives to provide jobs and increased economic opportunity.

To encourage Federal agencies to locate new installations in Communities of Tomorrow where feasible and, when awarding contracts, to give special consideration to developing rural areas.

To work with rural leaders to help develop in rural communities an understanding of the importance of developing industrial financing, zoning regulations, essential community facilities, and other resources needed to attract industry.

To help other Federal agencies extend their community facility development services into rural areas.

4. Community Facilities

To attract people and industry, a community must develop modern public facilities and offer its citizens a full range of services.

Industry demands fully adequate central water and sewer service, transportation facilities, fire and police protection, and electric and telephone service.

In addition, to be an attractive place to live a community needs recreation centers, modern schools, public hospitals and clinics, libraries, theaters, art galleries, community centers, and other facilities and services.

In support of the development of adequate community facilities for the Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To provide the financial and technical help communities need to develop modern public facilities and services required for a viable economic community.

To help residents of Communities of Tomorrow obtain public services at a cost comparable to similar services in densely settled areas.

To expand research into ways to lower the costs of such rural public services.

To encourage the development of rural libraries that are flexible enough to bring well-developed, modern library services to rural areas, including the expansion of the bookmobile service.





5. *Elimination of Poverty*

Of the more than 17 million poor people in nonmetropolitan areas, about 12 million are white, more than 4 million are Negro, and 250,000 are American Indians. Many of these people, particularly hired farmworkers, have part-time or seasonal jobs that provide them with such small incomes they are all but unemployed. This underemployment amounts, in effect, to about 15 percent of the people between the ages of 20 and 64 in the non-metropolitan labor force being unemployed.

To help Communities of Tomorrow recognize and eliminate discrimination and poverty, it is USDA policy:

To seek new ways of making the poor and minority Americans aware that assistance is available to them and to develop ways they can make better use of this assistance.

To encourage an "across-the-board" approach to needy individuals—for example, to couple basic education and cultural advancement with job training and placement.

To encourage low-income people to pool their resources and talents in cooperative endeavors that will enable them to achieve goals they cannot reach alone.

To help establish opportunity centers at appropriate locations to provide minority and low-income families with guidance, advice, legal counseling, public assistance, education, training, job placement, and—if needed—housing.

To cooperate fully with all public and private agencies and organizations that strive to eliminate poverty.

To seek new ways of involving low-income and minority groups in the development of programs that will strengthen their economy, make them an integral part of the leadership of their communities, and make it easier for them to attain their educational and cultural goals.

To make certain that low-income families who benefit from one type of government assistance are aware of all of the services available to them.

6. Education and Job Training

The educational attainments of many youngsters in the country now fall far behind that required for full employment in the Community of Tomorrow. For example, the rural school dropout rate is 33 percent for 18- and 19-year-olds. Nineteen percent of the rural children aged 14 and 15 are behind in their schooling.

The Communities of Tomorrow must have modern and dynamic educational systems that meet the needs of each citizen.

In support of the highest level of educational development in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To help other Federal and State and local agencies strengthen rural education more effectively.

To make full use in the Communities of Tomorrow of the land-grant system of research, teaching, and extension education.

To give personal counseling and guidance through USDA services for community development to individuals and groups.

To make available to educational leaders in the new communities the knowledge USDA has gained through the years in development and execution of rural educational and action programs.

To support incomes for teachers and school administrators that are high enough to attract the most able and well qualified.

To support the development of vocational education and training which will help old and young to meet the changing demands for skilled labor and technical proficiency required by most industries today.

To encourage the development of vocational technical schools, community colleges, and manpower training programs in rural areas.

To encourage the development of school systems that are keyed to the needs of the communities in which they are located.



7. *Housing*

Much of the housing in rural America is bad. About 1 million of the houses are unfit for human habitation.

One in eight low-income rural people lives in a dilapidated house. One in two lacks piped hot water or flush toilets.

In support of adequate housing for all who will live in the Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To expand existing housing programs, with special emphasis on programs such as self-help housing where owners provide most of the labor to build their homes; rental and other housing projects that include a component of Federal cost sharing; cooperative housing; loans and grants for farm labor housing, and housing adapted to the needs of the elderly.

To encourage development and use of government-backed programs that reduce the cost of housing for low-income families by some form of cost sharing.

To encourage experimentation in construction methods to reduce the cost of housing.

To help people make use of the housing programs of other Federal, State, and local agencies.

To work with private groups in the development of housing in rural areas.





8. Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty

Americans spend \$20 billion a year for outdoor recreation. By 1980, this expenditure is expected to be about \$47 billion. By 1980, this recreation boom should create 200,000 new full-time jobs in small cities and open countryside. These jobs will range from directing ski resorts, shooting preserves, and golf courses to providing support services, such as lodging, food, service stations, bait and tackle shops.

Coupled with this effort to expand outdoor recreation is a drive to beautify the countryside, to make its cities, towns, and open spaces more attractive and inviting. Natural beauty is more than a rich source of pleasure. It shapes our values, molds our attitudes, and feeds the spirit.

To help develop outdoor recreation and natural beauty in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To assure balance in outdoor recreation through comprehensive planning.

To provide technical and financial help that stimulates development of privately owned recreation on a profit-making basis.

To provide technical and financial assistance to rural communities for the development of public recreational facilities.

To make full use of publicly owned resources in meeting recreational demands through multiple-use planning and management, coordination with the private landowners, protection of wilderness values, and responsive facility development.

To encourage public hunting, fishing, and hiking on lands where farmers use Federal funds to make land use adjustments or to install conservation measures.

To help counties and municipalities buy cropland not needed for production of crops and convert it to open space, wildlife habitat, beautification, recreation use, or use for control of air or water pollution.

To provide research, technical advice, and other services that help the public and interested organizations fight costly despoilers of natural beauty—fire, floods, erosion, plant diseases, harmful insects and other pests, and water, air, and soil pollution.

To emphasize natural beauty in conservation and resource development work where the Department provides technical advice or financial support.

9. *Natural Resource Conservation and Development*

By the year 2000, the land and water resources we use today will have to provide:

- Double the food output.
- Double the water for municipal use; quadruple the amount for manufacturing use.
- Double the land for homes, schools, factories, and other urban uses.
- Double the production of wood products.
- Fifty percent more irrigation water.

Creative conservation policies and programs can meet this need while upgrading the quality of the environment and strengthening the economy and standard of living in Communities of Tomorrow.

To help develop resource potential in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To provide research, technical advice, and financial support to achieve multipurpose, multicounty resource development that will provide greater employment in resource-based industries.

To help landowners use and care for every acre in accordance with our national interest.

To offer technical advice and guidelines to county and municipal governments, State agencies, and others in the selection of proper sites and in land erosion control in the building of homes, highways, and other facilities.

To assist communities in the development of pollution control programs.

To help local leaders organize soil and water conservation districts, resource conservation and development projects, grazing associations, drainage districts, and similar undertakings.

10. *Health and Welfare*

Small towns today are short of health and welfare facilities and professional medical personnel. Rural residents have less than half the adequate number of doctors and less than a third the adequate number of dentists.

One out of 10 rural people has a chronic health condition that limits his activity; more than 2 in 10 farmworkers have such conditions.

The Communities of Tomorrow must have adequate health facilities for all.

In support of development of adequate health and welfare facilities in the Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To encourage development of public assistance programs that support needy families at an adequate level.

To encourage planning, financing, and construction of clinics, hospitals, healthmobiles, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, and other health facilities adapted to the needs of rural areas.

To encourage programs that will give doctors and nurses adequate incomes for their work in less densely populated areas.

To help other Federal agencies extend their health and welfare services into rural areas.

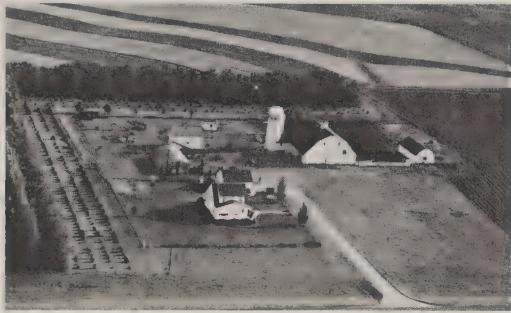
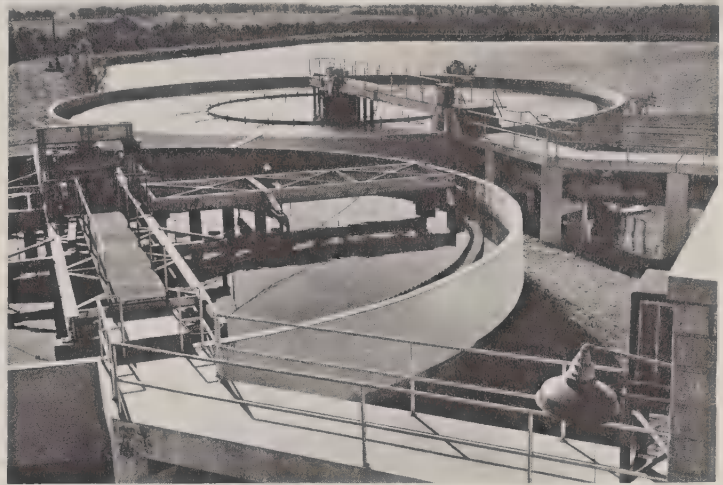
To encourage development of programs that will enable the recipients of public assistance to become partially, and, if possible, entirely self-supporting.

To encourage the construction of child development centers that will enable children of working mothers to have the advantages of supervision and cultural enrichment during their formative years.

To encourage special programs and facilities for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped in rural areas.

To encourage programs that will increase the number of personnel trained in health and welfare services.

To encourage programs in rural areas that provide needed training in first aid, medical self-help, accident prevention, and physical fitness.





11. Food

Millions of Americans, in both small towns and large cities, do not receive balanced diets. As a result their physical growth and their mental development is stunted and their lifespan shortened.

In the Community of Tomorrow each person must be well nourished.

In support of adequate diets for all in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To maintain a family farm agriculture capable of meeting the food needs of all our people.

To support food programs that will fill whatever gap is unfilled by rising incomes.

To encourage education that gives homemakers knowledge of a proper diet and how to select and prepare food in appetizing, nourishing ways.

12. Transportation

Improved transportation facilities are needed to spur economic development and to make the movement of people and goods easier among towns and small cities. Three out of 10 rural residents cannot now conveniently commute to a city of 25,000 population. Yet, parity of economic opportunity demands transportation facilities and services equal to those commonly found in cities of 50,000 population and up.

Regular, highly efficient public transportation must provide easy access to education, training, and jobs in the Communities of Tomorrow.

To help develop the transportation needed in Communities of Tomorrow, it is USDA policy:

To include transportation as a part of community development.

To help other Federal and State departments and agencies identify the special transportation problems of low-density population areas and to help them extend services or develop programs to meet these needs.

To encourage development of a public transportation system that will provide easy access to educational and training facilities and employment opportunities.

This document outlines in broad terms the solution to the imbalance of people and opportunity: A new type of community, neither urban nor rural, but possessed with the highest values of both; a functional, multicounty Community of Tomorrow that blends the economic and cultural opportunities of affluent metropolitan life with the space and beauty of the countryside.—

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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